The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,872.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
—— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
—— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

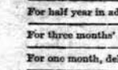
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th February, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H. P.) Capt. R. Wemyss, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

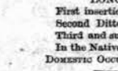
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Baggage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA, and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	39	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	Including Wines and Table. Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	62	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's steamers are shipped to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Chocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Doddo, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo for Ports for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the Privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co's—First Class, £5 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Trieste from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

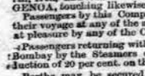
GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry



Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombas to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Golwas,
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Golwas Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Golwas at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38 ; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 158	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 206	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MELPEMONE, Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Whiting will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

CHARLES WHITING,
Bombay, 10th February 1871. Master Ship Melpemone.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per CITY of BRUSSELS (s.s.), from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she HAS ARRIVED, and her discharge by Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick will be commenced at once. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam-ship ANGUS from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

An invoice of superior, rich, cut and engraved Glassware, comprising of Decanters, Jugs, Goblets, centre pieces, flower stands, biscuit and salmon boxes, Tumblers, different sorts of Glasses, &c.

14 Bales Grey Shirtings 7¼ lbs.
11 „ „ T. Cloth 7 lbs.
1 „ „ Domestic 24 lbs.
2 „ Army Cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF LATHES, PUMPS, SELF-ACTING SAW BENCH, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of Feb., at 2 P.M., at Mount Road, Mazagon, near Sir Roger de Faria's Bungalow :—powerful Screw and Plane Cutting Lathes of various sizes, length from 3 feet 6 to 16 feet, centres from 4 inches to 15 inches with face and dog's plates, &c , &c., Brass and Cast Iron force and lift pumps worked by two men and delivering 1,000 gallons of water in an hour, India Rubber and Leathern Pipes of various sizes, and self-acting Circular Saw Bench, Fly-wheels of different sizes, Windows and Doors, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

15th February 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Westerton, an English-built light C Spring Boggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plante, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 93, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Walnut-wood, Mahogany, Ebony, and richly gilt Household Furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 light Chandeliers by Nasli, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames with Console Tables, Tucker's handsome plate 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Chandeliers, valuable gilt Clocks, Wall Gerandoles, handsome Vases, rich Carpets, China Garden Seats, China Pots of choice Plants, &c., at Love Lane, Byculla, next to H. H. Agakhan.

On TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hurbhung Nursee, the mortgagor the very valuable and costly Furniture, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 12th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for DRIVING a TUNNEL from the Walkeshwur Tank to the Sea. Plans and Forms of Tender and Specification are to be seen at the Hon'ble Jugunathjee Sunkersett's Girgaum House.

The Tenders are to be given on or before the 22nd February 1871.

The undersigned do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender.

VENAYEKROW JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS.

BURGUNDIES

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.
Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence, on the Rhine.
Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

CLARET,

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR of Bordeaux.
BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
Apply to J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX.....	Rs. 200	per cask of 50 Gallons.	
Ditto	„ 100	„ 25	„
Ditto	„ 55	„ 12½	„
PAUILLAC	„ 225	„ 50	„

Sole Importer in Bombay of Th. Biche-Latour's Celebrated Wines, J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, LIQUOR,

In glass stoppered bottles	per doz. Rs.	30 0
Ditto Ditto	„	18 0
COGNAC VIEUX, No. 1	„	24 0
Ditto No. 2	„	20 0
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	„	15 0
HOLLAND'S GIN, in square bottles	„	20 0
CHAMPAGNE SILLERY MOUSSEUX, in qts.	„	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	„	15 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, in qts	„	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	„	15 0

LIME-JUICE.

CHAMPAGNE by Rose & Co., Leith, in qts...	„	15 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts...	„	9 0
PORT WINE, old, full bodied	„	20 0
SHERRY, fine dry	„	27 0
Ditto prime quality.....	„	20 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatesable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15TH,
AS THE TROUPE SAILS FOR SUEZ ON SATURDAY, FEB. 18TH.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World ; Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton),
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances, consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Stalls ..... „ 2

Children under 10 with Parents Re, 1.

Doors open at 8 ; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe, with facsimile of their Autographs on the back, for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

THE HALL P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.

By the kind permission of Captain G. F. HENRY, and with the valuable assistance of
THE P. & O. AMATEURS
Mr. BIRCH will give his celebrated Entertainment,
BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE,
At the above-named place, on
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16TH, 1871.

Doors open at 8-30 ; commence at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats .....Rs. 3 | Back Seats .....Rs. 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. HARRIS, BROWN, or SMALE, at the P. & O. Building, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at Muncherjee Pestonjee Bathurjee, No. 17 Meadow Street, FRESH ITALIAN PEARS, landed ex steamer Apis, from Trieste.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cw.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Bolting of sizes.
Rollers, Skirs Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for M'ni use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."

Quarts ..... at Rs. 5 per doz
Pints ..... „ 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do. ..... „ 18 do.
Cognac ..... „ 16 do.

Also,

Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases..... „ 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.

Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal ..... „ 12 do.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb. ...	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto ...	0 14	1 0
BUTTER—		
Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb. tins, each ...	1 4	1 8
PRESERVED MEATS—		
Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto ...	0 10	0 12
Do Vegetable ditto ditto ...	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto ...	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto ...	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Veal ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto ...	1 0	1 2
SAUSAGES—		
Bologne Sausages	2 2	2 6
Cambridge Sausages	1 0	1 4
Brunswick do	2 2	2 6
Pork Sausages	1 0	1 4
Westphalia Sausages	1 2	1 6
Truffled Sausages	2 2	2 6
Lyons Sausages	4 12	5 0
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken Sausages ...	2 8	2 10
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 0	1 4
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef ... ... }		
Do Ham ... ... }	each 0 10	0 12
Do Tongue ... ... }		
Do Meat, (Strasbory Pasty) ... ... }		
Yarmouth Bloater Paste ... ... }		
Anchovy Paste ... ... }	each 0 12	0 14
Potted Game ... ... }		
Do Salmon ... ... }		
Do Ham and Chicken ... ... }		
Shrimp Paste ... ... }	each 0 12	0 14
Pate de Diable ... ... }		
SOUPS—		
Chicken, Cock à Leekie, Cressi, Green Peas, Gibier, Game, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Palestine, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Venetian, each	0 10	0 12
Grouse and Partridge, each	1 0	1 2
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... ... in ½ pints...	0 8	0 10
Do do do in pints...	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Worlington ... ... } pints	0 8	0 10
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints ...	0 12	0 14
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints ...	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do ...	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 8
FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL—		
Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do. French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 14	1 0
FLAVOURING ESSENCES—		
Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley...	0 12	0 14

BULL AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The steam ship ORLANDO WILL LEAVE at NOON TO-DAY. Passengers are requested to be on board by ten o'clock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION Limited, (under Liquidation).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, held at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, in pursuance of a Notice duly published in that behalf, and after the Final Report and Account of the Liquidation had been read, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1st—That the Report and Account just read be adopted.

2nd—That the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

3rd—That the Books and Vouchers of the Association shall be deposited with Mr. Cawasdass Nanoor, who is not however to be taken to have accepted any responsibility in respect thereof.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

WANTED, an Office SHIGRAM, with HORSE and HARNESS complete,—Apply stating price to K. O., Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE BER PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGHOUNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mocljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held in THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement, dated 6th December 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on THURSDAY the 2nd March 1871."

H MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock at which the Resolutions already advertised will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches :

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares quiet. Slight inquiry for Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	8 p.c.	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	600 ex div
1,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	100
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,800
50,000	250	all	p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250 par.
9,000	375	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	500
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
21,000	250	125	p.c.	National Bank of India	110
19,000	250	all	17 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.
4,000	100	all		Byculla Land & Pier Co. Ld
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land
4,000	2,000	1,500	Nil	Fort Canning

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.5.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	209.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
500	1,000	all	30	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£14	196.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	3,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	4,000	25 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	1	25 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	580
500	4,800	all	30 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowarji Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,800
200	900	900	12 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	435
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
75	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	80	Albert Mills Co.	1,325
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Allliance Spinning	2,600
10	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
200	150	150	...	Broach Mills	320
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	3,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,320
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit*	1,075
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
230	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	1	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.
1,000	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
4,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treasher & Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
19	...	Do.	China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	681	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,275	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	25
7,500	1,412	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	206 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅝
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Agras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	30 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Huxham, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Jhelum (Punjab).

Smith, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Fyzabad, Oudh.

Anderson, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Murray, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Gulland, Surgeon, 6th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Jameson, Assistant Surgeon, E-19th Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

Hopkins, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.

Stehelin, Bt. Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

ummer, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Atkin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

Alderton, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Johnson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, on duty, to Allahabad.

Hall, Major, Central India Horse, to join, to Goona.

Thornhill, Lieutenant, 2-19th Regiment, to join, to Calcutta.

Woodward, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Saint Thomas' Mount (Madras).

Chichester, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, to join, to Lucknow.

Little, Lieut.-Col 25th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.

Eden, Lieutenant, 30th Cavalry, to join, to Pyabad.

Malcolm, Major General, Staff, on leave, to Mhow.

yle, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Madras.

God-told, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Tierney, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Peshawur.

Gimail, Assistant Surgeon, 86th, to join, to Madras.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 11th February 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Captain H. C. Morse, 9th Regiment N. I., for 10 days, from the 14th instant, on station leave.

Captain James, 33rd Regiment, for 8 days, from the 13th instant, on station leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. T. H. Turner, Assistant Curator, Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st instant or other date.

The services of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M.A., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. W. H. Verner has been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Geoghegan, or until further orders. Mr. Verner assumed charge of the duties of his office on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. Charles Horne is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 17th August 1870.

The services of Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade and Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain R. G. Evanson, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, to officiate as Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st December 1870.

The appointment made by the Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Justice of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M. A., to officiate as Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. B. Peacock, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Captain F. Currie is appointed temporarily City as Magistrate of Lucknow.

Mr. E. A. Mumford, Head Quarters Inspector, Roy Bareilly District Police, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Clement Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

The operation of section 17 of Act XI of 1841 (for consolidating and amending the regulations concerning ... ery Course of Bequests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company) is suspended in the cantonment of Morar.

Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, is appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern of that regiment.

Dr. T. F. Mullen, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, and in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps, to be in medical charge of the Mewar Political Agency.

The following temporary promotions in the Commission of British Burmah are sanctioned :—

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from March the 4th, 1870, in the room of Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, who has proceeded on leave of absence on medical certificate.

Captain C. H. A. Gowan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from March the 4th, 1870, in the room of Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, who has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Hill Tribes in Northern Arrakan.

Mr. C. Duke, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, with effect from August the 4th, 1870, in the room of Mr. H. Buckle, who has reverted to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.

The Notifications in this department, No. 1608, dated 2nd September 1870, and No. 1808, dated 5th October 1870, are hereby cancelled.

Dr. R. Brown, Political Agent at Munnipore, is allowed preparatory leave for six weeks, from 1st March 1871, or other date to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain Charles Wodehouse, officiating 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Secunderabad, vice Colonel Jones, who has proceeded on furlough to Europe. Captain Wodehouse assumed charge on the 21th December 1870.

Captain R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad till Captain G. H. Trevor's return from furlough, or until further orders.

Captain W. Verine, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the 30th September 1870.

Major General W. F. Nuthall, of the Bengal Army, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Munnipore in the room of Dr. R. Brown, who is about to proceed on leave to Europe.

Lieutenant E. L. Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana. Lieutenant Durand to do special duty in the Foreign Department till further orders. Lieutenant Durand entered on his duty on the 7th February 1871.

Mr. C. R. Coles, Political Assistant in Bundlecund, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, during the absence, on furlough, of Major Lester, or until further orders.

Captain C. A. Baylay, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, Magistrate at Aboo, and Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Lower Rajpootana, is allowed thirty days' preparatory leave from 15th February 1871, to enable him to appear before a medical board in Bombay.

The following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces are sanctioned with effect from June the 22nd last :—

To officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

To officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 2nd Class.

Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Ashburner.

To officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, Mr. H. Read, and Captain J. L. Lock.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Captain C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., and Captain E. A. Pemberton.

Captains E. W. C. H. Miller, T. W. Hogg, and Mr. L. Neill, Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class, will revert to their substantive appointments of Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain G. A. Strover, Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, to officiate as Political Agent at Mandalay, during Major McMahon's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Captain Horace R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Bahmo, during Captain Strover's absence on deputation, or until further orders.

The following appointments have been sanctioned for the period of Mr. Harrison's absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. D. Sandeman to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, and as a Government Director of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. A. Mangles to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. W. Clark to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. J. Mackey to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

The following appointments are published by order of the Governor General in Council :—

Mr. R. J. Whitten, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, from the 1st October 1869.

Mr. W. Synnott, officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, from the 1st December 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, Madras Civil Service, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of 2nd in Command of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.—Captain (Brevet Major) C. A. Benson, of the late 45th Madras Native Infantry, to be 2nd in Command, vice Mr. J. R. Kindersley, resigned.

Ensign Alfred George Yaldwyn, of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from 2nd December 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Yaldwyn will rank as Lieutenant in that corps from the 2nd December 1860, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Oswald Menzies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawur, Punjab,—for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Aylmer Vivian, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Henry Cayley, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotions are made from the 8th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonels John James Jenkins, Madras Staff Corps, and Francis Mardall, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th Feb. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants Charles Harley Bridges, and Steuart Colquhoun MacTier.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Department, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the 10th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeons William Edward Allen ; Riners Mantell, M. B. ; Edwin Clement Bensley ; James Facus, M. B. ; Thomas William Sheppard ; John Ellis, M. B. ; Edric Selous ; Charles Peter Costello ; James John Durant ; Ferdinand Odevaine ; George Grant, M. B. ; George Cochet Chesnaye ; John Duncan, M. D. ; Edward Grd Tandy ; Francis Parsons ; Frederick George Constant, M. D. ; James Hunt Condon ; William Roe Hooper ; Mark Henry Lacket steen, M. D., and Henry Seymour Smith, M. B.

Supernumerary Surgeon Neill Benjamin Baille, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Surgeon Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Sikh Infantry—Lieutenant W. O. Thompson, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. B. Slater, who vacates that appointment on promotion to the rank of Captain.

Captain A. J. D. Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank Captain from the 6th January 1871, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Dordon, Accountant, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred as Accountant, 2nd grade, to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. J. Hair, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the Irrigation Branch in the North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Anderson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers and posted to the provinces specified :—

Lieutenant A. G. Begbie to Central India (Railway Branch) as Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet to the N. W. Provinces as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant J. Hare, to the Punjab (Railway Branch) as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch.

Lieutenants W. H. James, R.E., and C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on Railway works.

Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Central India.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, temporary Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

Captain E. D. M. Brown, V. C., Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, having reported his return from furlough, is re-appointed to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. E. S. Mason, Assistant Controller 2nd grade, on probation, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces in the rank of Accountant, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant, 2nd grade, Punjab, is appointed Examiner of Railway Accounts in that province, with the departmental standing of Assistant Controller 2nd grade, on probation, vice Mr. Mason.

Mr. A. L. Hough is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, on probation.

The services of Lieutenant Chalmers of the Unattached List, late a Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th December 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH FEBRUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cake bills	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
Calcutta	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Ganges (s')	Manson	Liverpool, Jan. 3.
14	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Feb. 10.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Ostch, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Slieve Donard, Thompson, to Rangoon.

Ship Malabar, Douglas, to Colombo.

Ship Java, Miller, to Calcutta.

The ship Westminster, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 6 cases scissors and 20 cases school slates, John S. Elmore ; 3 casks glassware, Heerjee Damjee.

FROM LONDON.

India (s), 80 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 11 cases foolscap paper, Hajee Ismael Jaitha & Co.

Nelson 2 cases sewing machines, Forbes & Co. ; 3 cases Chinaware, &c., Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons ; 4 cases foolscap paper, Jaffer Noor Mahomed.

Orlando (s), 6 cases printed books, Appajee Bapoojee.

Duke of Edinburgh, 1 case cartridges, Blackwell & Co.

Golden City, 4 barrels fat, Adam Shara.

The Tweed, 1 case clocks, &c., Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 3 boxes books, &c., Forbes & Co.

Poona (s), 1 case helmets, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Daphne, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Orlando (s), 15 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co. ; 5 packages coffee, G. W. Wheatley & Co. ; 175 bales hemp, Soondercdass Mooljee.

Maritana, 20 bales cotton, Bhimjee Rowjee ; 100 bales rags, N. and B. Wadia & Co. ; 33 bales cotton, Madowjee Purshotam.

Wellesley (s), 20 bales wool, Fazul Momed Dama ; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chemneram ; 50 bales cotton, Hurnarun Sheereeamon.

Bellona (s), 413 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha ; 125 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hooson ; 105 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 40 bales wool, Motecram Damodhur.

Sir Walter Scott, 101 bales cotton, H. M. bin Hajee Momed Saffer ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 69 bales cotton, Jamnadass Tribowandass.

Austin Friars (s), 175 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 40 bales wool, Nursydass Vittuldass ; 129 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Dossabhoy ; 1 bale wool, Lalljee Purshotum ; 3,600 bundles coir yarn, Soondercdass Mooljee ; 701 bales myrabollams, Cassum Munjee ; 582 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 20 cases olibanum and 9 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hussan Nanjee ; 14 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 143 cases olibanum and 43 cases aloes socotra, Ludhabhoy Rajabullee ; 3 bales hide, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 6 cases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Nelson, 720 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 26 bags coffee and 57 cases gum, Sherebhoy Sullamomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 150 bales cotton, 482 packages coffee, A. Blaschcek & Co

Apis (s), 230 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. ; 15 bundles cinnamon and 376 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Company.

FOR MALTA.

Surat (s), 10 bags coffee, V. Soares.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hussen Fazul & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 36 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 50 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 8 chests Malwa opium, Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 17 chests Malwa opium, Ramnaran Runglall ; 35 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 10 chests Malwa opium, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co. ; 5 chests Malwa opium, Sookhdayal Bhoodurmull ; 5 chests Malwa opium, Heeralall Ramgopall ; 8 cases fishmaws, Goolam Husson Nanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 1 chest Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 30 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 25 cwts sandalwood, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 11	...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20	...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,, 16	...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	... February	... 11	Wednesday	... July	... 16
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... August	... 2
Do	... do	25	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... March	... 4	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	25	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... April	1	Do	... September	6
Do	... do	8	Do	... do	... 13
Do	... do	15	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... do	22	Saturday	... do	... 30
Do	... do	29	Do	... October	... 7
Do	... May	... 6	Do	... do	... 14
Do	... do	13	Do	... do	21
Do	... do	20	Do	... do	28
Do	... do	27	Do	... November	4
Wednesday	... do	31	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	14	Do	... do	25
Do	... do	21	Do	... December	2
Do	... do	28	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	23
			Do	... do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Thursday	... February	... 16	Wednesday	... August	... 2
Do	... March	... 2	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... do	30	Do	... September	13
Do	... April	13	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... do	27	Thursday	... October	... 12
Wednesday	... May	... 10	Do	... do	26
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... November	9
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	21	Do	... December	7
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... February	... 16	Wednesday	... August	... 30
Do	... March	... 16	Do	... September	... 27
Do	... April	... 13	Thursday	... October	... 26
Wednesday	... May	... 10	Do	... November	... 23
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... December	... 21
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 18
Do	... August	... 2			

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets, can be posted up to 6 P.M. on the day previous to the above dates. An after Packet for late letters is kept open till 7 A.M. of the day of the Steamer's departure.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.
H. D. DODS, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
REV. J. PATON.
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
Under Mr. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mr. McAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. Algebra and Euclid.
History. Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... ½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music..... Rs. 10

GARDEN.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

H. H. MULHARAO.

According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, H. H. Mulharao has presented as an inam a village and Rs. 8,000 to Mr. Venkutrao Govind Putwardhun, who exerted himself for the release of H. H. while he was imprisoned.

THE CONVICT WHITWELL.

Whitwell is now reported to be seriously ill in the House of Correction, and Government has again been recommended to take the state of his health into consideration, and to transfer him at once to England. It is said that the convict is suffering from liver complaint.

A MAKWARREE CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a fisherman, named Esnu Bhiwajee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information against Bhimjee Marwarree, accusing him of a clever fraud:—

"I am a fisherman, and live in Old Sonapore Gully. I know one Bhimjee Marwarree. I had transactions with him. On Sunday, the 5th instant, he came to my house and said that, on my renewing the old notes and paying Rs. 100 in cash, he would return to me my ornaments and old notes. I consented to do so. He therefore caused six promissory notes to be written, and obtained my signatures and that of my wife, who also paid him (Bhimjee Marwarree) Rs. 111 in the presence of one Tattia. I then asked him to return to me my old notes and ornaments, when he said he would do soon getting the signature to the notes of my mother, who was in jail. I and my wife promised to go with him to my mother in jail the next day. The same night I learnt from my son that he (Marwarree) had taken him to jail, and obtained my mother's signature. I thereupon went to him the next morning with my wife and demanded back the ornaments and the old promissory notes, saying that he obtained my mother's signature behind my back. He at first denied; but subsequently he admitted and took out a paper or two, but instead of handing them over to me, he tore them off and gave the pieces into my hands, saying, 'These are your notes.' This occurred in the presence of a Parsee, who came up there on hearing me demand my ornaments and notes from Bhimjee Marwarree. I then reported the matter to a police inspector, who sent a police peon with me. We then returned to the Marwarree Bhimjee's shop, and found that he had concealed himself. Under these circumstances, I charge him with cheating and pray for a summons against him."

The magistrate granted the application.

THE JOLLY BOATS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

The jolly boats established at Apollo Bunder some months ago have proved such a convenience to the public that the dinghey wallah's occupation is rapidly going. Frequent visitors to the Bunder will know well the garrulous old man who has been assisting the owner of the boats, Mr. Kerner, and will be interested to know that he was charged by Mr. Kerner on Monday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with embezzlement. After taking some evidence on Monday, his Worship adjoined the case till yesterday. The following evidence was given in the case:—

Mr. F. Kerner, deposed—I keep boats at the Apollo Bunder for hire. The defendant is in my employ. I give him a fixed monthly salary. His duty is to collect passengers for the boats and to enter his collection of fares in a book, but not to receive the money himself, the same being handed to the boatmen. On Sunday afternoon, five gentlemen went on board the Magdala in one of my boats, No. 6, and then on board the police hulk. Three of the gentlemen went on board the hulk, whilst two remained behind in the boat. Afterwards all the five went on the bunder. I met them on the bunder about 4 p.m., made certain enquiries of them, and got certain information about the amount of fare they had given to defendant. This information I got in particular from Mr. Kirkham. I then saw defendant between 4 and 5 p.m., near the police chowkey on the Apollo Bunder, with his book in his hand. I saw in the book only one rupee entered against the Magdala. The entry is in defendant's writing. After sunset I spoke to the tindal of the boat No. 6, Shaik Mahomed. I made certain enquiries and got certain information from him. I then went back to the defendant and took the aforesaid book from him, and told him that the entry against the Magdala was false, and that I was going to apply to a magistrate on the subject. Afterwards defendant came to me of his own accord and told me that he had borrowed half a rupee from the tindal, not having had money for food.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Adam said—I am employed as a tindal in boat No. 6 belonging to the prosecutor. Defendant also is in prosecutor's service, his duty being to procure passengers and to enter in a book the money remaining in my charge, and never in defendant's charge. On Sunday last, defendant procured five passengers for my boat, who went to the Magdala. They paid Rs. 1-8-0 as fare. Defendant received the money and gave it to me. The passengers then left. Immediately afterwards defendant asked back half a rupee. I refused, saying such a thing was against the order of the prosecutor. Defendant then threatened to beat me. I paid him the half rupee in the presence of a water police sepoy.

Mr. F. C. Kirkham said—I am an engineer, and know the defendant. I engaged a boat on Sunday last of him. I had some friends with me, and we went over to the Magdala. We made no agreement as to the amount of fare, but left it to the defendant. I asked defendant what I was to pay. He said Rs. 1-8-0. I paid him the amount as fare.

The magistrate yesterday convicted the defendant, who had nothing to say, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH FEB.

(Before R. H. Sidwell, Esq.)

Putrid Meat.—Heerajee Chotoo, a butcher, was charged with selling putrid meat, intended for food, but which was wholly unfit for such use. Defendant was fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

Trespass.—James Westwater was charged with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Sorobjee Muncherjee, and was fined ten rupees for the offence.

Theft.—Jacob Ibrahim, a Jew, was convicted of stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 32, the property of Dhondee, woman, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—14TH FEB.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.)

ABDOOL HOOSAIN SHAIK ADAM VS. JUGJEEVUNDASS HEMJEE.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 2,500, amount of a promissory note executed by defendant. Mr. Budroodin appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. Rs. 1,000 had been received in part payment, and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500, with interest and costs on that amount.

WILLIAM MOIR AND OTHERS VS. PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 11,798-8-0, being the amount of the deficiencies arising from consignments made by the defendant; and Rs. 46 on account of the notarial charges. The defendant did not answer to his name. Mr. Lang appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The debt was proved, and a verdict was entered in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 11,841-8-0, with interest and costs. On the application of Mr. Lang, an order was made for the speedy execution of the decree.

EDWIN MAID AND OTHERS VS. JETHA VUE LUBJEE.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Prentice, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The defendant's name was called out thrice, but he did not answer. The suit was to recover Rs. 21,331-4-11, due in respect of deficiencies arising out of consignments of cotton and Rs. 10 on account of notarial charges. On the debt being proved, the Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed, with interest and costs and speedy execution of the decree.

In another case Messrs. Leo Schuster and others sued the same defendant to recover Rs. 20,769-13-6, amount due in respect of four redrafts. A verdict was entered in plaintiffs' favour for the full amount with interest and costs, and speedy execution of the decree. Mr. Farran appeared on behalf of plaintiffs.

A True Verdict.—Two farmers in Kansas recently had a law suit about seven pounds of butter. When the jury retired, they took with them the butter, procured some crackers, ate them together, and returned a verdict of "no cause for action."

A fine Adjective.—The *Boston Traveller* admires General Butler. It says his style of speech-making and letter-writing is the "barns-earm-belter-skelter-knock-down-and-drag-out-one-down-another-come-on-go-in-ye-cripples style."

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.

The annual public meeting of the Bombay Medical Mission was held in the Durbar room, Town Hall, on Monday afternoon. There was a good attendance of the friends of the mission, and the meeting was presided over by Colonel Kirby. The meeting having been opened by the reading of a portion of scripture and prayer,

The following annual report was read:—

Another year has passed away, and the committee again lay before the friends and supporters of the Bombay Medical Mission an account of the various operations of the society during the last twelve months. The work of the year has not been characterized by great change or rapid progress, but has been going on quietly and steadily, and through it all and with increasing encouragement, we have felt that the Lord has been with us, opening the way to extended usefulness and blessing our feeble efforts to spread the knowledge of the gospel and relieve suffering among the sick poor of this great city. The most important advancement in the work of the mission during the year has been made in the visitation of patients at their own houses and in the admissions into the hospital, the numbers this year being four times greater than in the previous year. We mention these facts with the deepest gratitude and satisfaction, as the extension of the mission in these directions has secured for us a promising field for direct missionary effort, an effort which, enforced and illustrated by practical Christianity in the care of the suffering poor, forms the great work of medical missions. No trouble has been experienced with caste. In the dispensary and hospital, patients of all castes have freely mingled together, a Mahar occupying a bed with a Mahratta on the one side and a Parsi on the other. In the homes of the poor of high castes more difficulty has been experienced, but even amongst them a case of serious illness requiring careful and strict attention and leaving little room for ceremony has been sufficient to do away with caste prejudice and open the way for the agents of the mission. The nurses and young men have had abundant work in the bazaar, and in almost every case they have been welcomed alike by the high castes as well as the low castes. We do not lay much stress upon this lessening of the power of caste amongst our patients, for in Bombay many natives can be easily induced for temporal advantage in some shape or other to do what they consider to be inconsistent with the usage of the caste to which they belong. We do however attach a higher value to the fact that we are able to exhibit a living Christianity to so many of the poor on beds of sickness, both in their own houses and in the Medical Missionary Hospital. To the students of the institution this part of the work is of the highest importance in a medical point of view. Not much "practise of physic" can be learnt in an out-door dispensary—the patients are too numerous and their examination necessarily too hurried—to enable the students to study carefully the various phases of disease and the treatment required by each. However, in the wards and in the houses of the patients more time is devoted to each individual case, and the students have a number of patients assigned to them which they treat under the direction of the Superintendent of the Mission, and they have thus the opportunity of observing the progress of an ailment through its various stages and the changes which are brought about upon it by the careful use of remedial agents. The training of these young men is one of the most important objects which the Medical Mission has in view, and we are desirous that they may get every advantage to fit them practically for labouring as medical missionaries to their fellow countrymen in districts where such workers are greatly needed, and where they may be—in however humble a degree—the honoured instrument of God, who healeth all our diseases. Extracts from the reports of the senior student and nurse—giving the details of their work—are inserted in this year's report.

The training classes of the institution go on as before; there are four young men in the one class and three women in the other. In November the youths having had two sessions devoted to the study of elementary anatomy, materia medica, and botany were subjected to their first professional examination.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge and Dr. Blaney, with the Superintendent of the institution, were appointed examiners, and four days were occupied with the examinations. The report of the examiners is given in full in the annual report of the society.

The nurse's class has been so far successful. The three females forming it have proved themselves to be apt pupils, and about the end of the hot season we hope to present them for examination. During one of the class examinations a medical friend from Edinburgh was present and expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance the women made, and added that they were equal if not superior to any nurse he had known at home. The other morning a poor woman was carried into the hospital by a number of her friends who were very excited. On examination we found that a little skill would relieve the patient.

Martha, the junior nurse, undertook the case and did all that was necessary. The same operation has been done several times by Anna, the second nurse.

We will be glad to receive intelligent women into the institution and train them for this work. The treatment to which Indian females are sometimes subjected by native doctors is far from intelligent; and yearly many lives are sacrificed and suffering increased and prolonged by the ignorance of these native Dais.

We are sorry our treasurer's report shows a deficit. The year has been altering one to commercial men, and many of our best friends have left Bombay. Still we hope better days are before us, and above all we look to Him whose work we are endeavouring to do—to raise up friends for the institution and supply all our needs.

The thanks of the committee are due to Dr. Partridge, Dr. Blaney, and the Rev. Mr. Small. Our medical friends have on numerous occasions given us most valuable assistance and advice, and Mr. Small has given an hour four days a week to the instruction of the students in English. We conclude our report with thanksgiving for the many opportunities we have had during the year of sowing the precious seed of the gospel among the poor, and we would commit our work to the Lord, and plead that the Divine spirit would water the seed thus abundantly sown.

The report of the examiners was also read.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, seconded by Dr. Partridge, the report was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Col. Kirby.

Vice-presidents—Dr. Partridge and Dr. Blaney.

Committee—H. Conder, Esq.; Colonel Annesley; R. E. Bickerdike, Esq.; Rev. George Bowen; Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; James W. Brown, Esq.; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S.; Rev. Appaji Bapuji; Major Thomas Candy; Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.; Colonel Davidson, R.E.; Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji; Captain G. W. Oldham; Dr. Eccles; W. G. Hall, Esq.; Rev. G. Ledgard; Charles Macdonald, Esq.; James Macdonald, Esq.; Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; E. D. Stead, Esq.; Andrew Taylor, Esq.; G. R. Wilson, Esq.

Treasurer—Charles McDonald, Esq.

Superintendent—David Young, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

Corresponding Members—Major A. W. Graham, Poona; Alexander Brown, Esq., Liverpool, John Sands, Esq., London.

Secretary—E. D. Stead, Esq.

Four or five gentlemen having addressed those present, the meeting was concluded with prayer.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 6th February, to Saturday, 11th February 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,437	8	0
House Rate	28,297	4	2
Police Rate	8,571	7	10
Lighting do.	8,571	7	10
Water do.	7,103	10	10
Halalcore Cess	8,195	10	9
Market Fees	2,115	14	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	7[illegible]	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,200	3	0
Fines and Penalties	385	6	0
Town Duties	10,717	9	8
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,312	0	3
Total Rs.....	82,750	10	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 11th February, compared with the statement issued on the 4th February:—

Liabilities.	4th Feb.	11th Feb.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. ... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	51,77,740	58,73,567
Do. do. do. at Branches.	27,88,980	28,24,480
Other Deposits	220,02,271	218,30,398
Post Bills	10,31,616	10,31,593
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,83,933	4,79,229
Rs.	380,59,540	384,54,267

Assets.			
Government Securities		15,56,395	13,56,180
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		20,91,032	21,51,588
Loans, on Security of do do.		10,23,724	10,73,004
Current Accounts overdrawn		10,949	11,859
Bills Discounted		54,08,947	62,77,388
Stamps		6,297	7,075
Dead Stock ..... Rs.	4,54,008		
Amount applied in reduction "	40,000	4,14,008	4,14,008
		9,11,595	8,63,898
Bullion		11,19,299	9,99,886
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...		263,27,474	254,88,911
Cash and Currency Notes			
Rs.		389,59,540	384,54,267

THE BOMBAY PRESBYTERY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This reverend Court held its usual half-yearly meeting in the Mission Church, Khetwady, on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. There was a large attendance of members: the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, Indapore and Jaulna, Moderator; the Rev. R. Stothert, Presbytery Clerk; Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Nagpore; Rev. R. Angus, Poona; Rev. Baba Padmanji, Poona; Rev. S. C. Boyd, Rev. W. Stephen, Rev. Dhanjibhai Naurojee, Rev. J. Small, and Mr. Bapoo Muzda, Elders. The Presbytery had business of a private nature to transact; but a matter of interest to the outside world was a motion, of which due notice had previously been given by the Rev. R. Stothert, regarding the interesting discussions that have during the past seven years been agitating the religious world at home, viz., union among Presbyterian churches. It is well known that two of the largest dissenting bodies in Scotland, the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, have been aiming at an incorporating union; and it is in connection with this that the various Presbyteries in these churches are during the present year giving their opinions as to whether there be any real objection in principle to such a union.

The motion introduced by Mr. Stothert was as follows:—

"That on the ground of the resolution of last General Assembly on the report of the Union Committee, in which resolution the Assembly calls for the opinion of Presbyteries on the question whether, apart from the consideration bearing upon the present movement there is any objection in principle to the formation of an incorporating union among the negotiating churches on the footing or basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith as at present adopted by the said churches, the Presbytery are of opinion that in view of the ends likely to be subserved by this union as expressed in their overture of 11th March 1864, namely, the consolidation and extension of the influence of Presbyterian organization and order, the increase of the charity, peace and comfort of all affected by it, the strengthening of the missionary enterprize at home and abroad, and the contribution in measure to the realization of the Saviour's prayer to his Holy Father, 'Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one in us, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me me,' and keeping in view at the same time the fact that the negotiating churches are at one in the great doctrines of evangelical truth as found in the Bible and expressed in subordinate standards received in common by these churches there can be no objection in true and enlightened Christian principle to the formation of an incorporating union."

Mr. Stothert said that the motion referred to a question closely connected with the interests of mission work. Not only would union strengthen the mission cause at home, but it would be most useful as an example to the native churches of India. Setting aside the doctrine of the headship of Christ over nations as well as churches, which is admitted on all hands, he regarded the only question in dispute as this, Whether the endowment of some one church is necessarily and in all circumstances the duty of the State? It was well known that among missionaries there is a difference of opinion as regards the desirableness of receiving aid from Government. Difference of opinion on this point was not found to interfere with the most intimate union and the most harmonious co-operation. It was interesting, he thought, to refer to the views entertained by eminent men in the Free Church on these matters at the time of the disruption; and in the following extract from a sermon by Dr. Henry Grey, of Edinburgh, we had the opinion of one who spoke with authority—"Joining history with prophecy, none can doubt that we are far advanced in these last times in which our lot is cast, and that we draw near to their winding-up and consummation. The long night of the predicted apostacy must soon terminate. The two-horned beast of the Apocalypse, that is, the States of Christendom, the feet of iron and clay of Daniel's great image that are to be broken to shivers, must needs ere long be thrown from their position. They are sentenced to destruction with all their institutions and establishments, to be made as the chaff of the summer threshing-floor, and carried where no place shall be found for them. This is a serious consideration for those who regard endowments as the grand *materiel* of the Church, and put the civil arrangements that lend their assistance to Christianity in the place of the indestructible gospel itself. Christ's reign, his unclouded universal reign, is not established but on the ruin of all these things; for when all the kingdoms are overthrown that comprehend these institutions, the institutions themselves, too corrupt for preservation, must needs be overwhelmed in the catastrophe."

Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji had great pleasure in seconding the motion now proposed. He believed that this union would be of great service to the cause of religion in India, and would tend to do away with the objection to Christianity so frequently raised among natives, that Christians were divided among themselves.

Mr. Small cordially supported the motion. He thought the Church at home ought to have been readier to recognize her ministers and presbyteries in foreign lands on this great question of union. Scotland had been for six or seven years back the scene of keen debate, and no small degree of bitter feeling had been raised, rendering it very difficult for the people there to form calm judgments on the subject. But in India and elsewhere there was nothing to interfere with impartial views and calm expressions of opinion. What he would ask, appeared to them the strongest causes of opposition in Scotland to this union? Setting aside the few who were probably affected by conscientious difficulties, he had no doubt that many were opposing on the ground of denominational differences merely as such. Cherished notions they found it difficult to surrender; and thus the exercise of charity, even in good men, was interfered with. To this he would add, as a ground of opposition, a great amount of ignorance of the real questions involved, prevailing especially in rural districts where the opposition was strongest. The terms used by the disputants were familiar enough—*the office of the Civil Magistrate* and the like—but he had good grounds for believing that in the mouths of many these were unmeaning terms and were used as mere symbols of strife. Others might be found who were opposed to union with voluntary churches, as they cling to a notion once very prevalent in Scotland, that something like the old theocracy of the Jews would again be set up, through Christianity gaining on political institutions. But he thoroughly agreed with the extract Mr. Stothert had read from Dr. Henry Grey, that Christ's kingdom was distinct from all earthly Governments and would rise on the ruins of merely political organizations. Separation was now a great evil. He believed in the essential oneness of principle in the churches now seeking union. The main point of difference Lord Brougham had well brought out in a speech delivered some time ago in Edinburgh, shewing that it was absurd to attach any importance to that one point, as it would never again come into operation. The Free Church party believed that there were cases in which it was not wrong to accept endowment from the State, the U. P. Church considered it wrong in all cases; but all were agreed that it was the most unlikely thing in the world that endowments would ever again be offered on the terms on which alone the Free Church could accept them. And thus it was evident to him that these two churches had no matter of dissimilarity to keep them apart. The case reminded him of the worthy man's two dogs, Cæsar and Pompey. They were both, he used to say, very like each other, especially Pompey.

Mr. Boyd had very great pleasure in adding a few words in support of the motion. To him it appeared a matter for warm congratulation that there seemed to be perfect unanimity among them as a Presbytery, and that the motion would be sent up to the Assembly as the expression of the unanimous opinion and feeling of the Presbytery on that important subject, and he hoped that a similar unanimity would be found to exist in the other Indian presbyteries. He was inclined to attach considerable importance to this. For the position taken up by the opponents to union at home was this, "We and we alone are genuine Free Church men: the advocates of union are departing from their Free Church principles." Now, it would be remembered that at the time of the disruption when the question of remaining in the Establishment or separating from it under the conditions then existing was referred to the Indian missionaries, they decided with one voice, without a solitary exception, to declare in favour of Free Church principles, and to attach themselves to what they might call the Free Church side. Now, if it were found that these same men and their successors and representatives, the present missionaries in India, were unanimous in their desire that the proposed union be brought about, would not this help the opponents of union to see that they were somewhat hasty in arrogating to themselves the claim of being the only men who were remaining true to their principles? He thought that they (the members of this presbytery) ought to congratulate themselves on the fact that it was unnecessary to say anything with a view to convince brethren among them who differed in opinion.

Mr. Stephen said it was not necessary for him to make a formal speech upon the motion before the Presbytery. They were unanimous, he believed, in regard to its merits. The normal state of Christ's church was a state of union. Nothing short of a fundamental matter should be permitted to keep churches apart. He did not see any obstacle to union, in point of principle, as brought out by the Assembly's remit. He was happy to witness the unanimity of the present meeting on the question of union. This was not always so at home; he had seen it otherwise in such debates as he had witnessed in the General Assembly, and it was painful to think of such a thing existing. In Bombay—and among our missionaries—there was an edifying unanimity. It might be serviceable to controversialists at home to think of such unity. And it might be well to ponder its cause. He would not say anything more—unless simply express satisfaction to find himself in a Presbytery which was quite at one on the question of union; that was to him a new thing—and it was a matter of much satisfaction.

Mr. Cooper, Nagpore, heartily concurred in the views in favour of union the various members of the Presbytery had expressed; and he believed he could not only speak for himself, but for the brethren labouring with him at Nagpore, that they were all in like manner favourable to the proposed union.

The Moderator believed that union among Protestant Christians, native and European, in India, would be one of the greatest blessings; and he rejoiced to say that there was at present an important movement among the native Christians of Western India in this very direction.

The motion in favour of union was then declared unanimously carried.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH HAVING RECEIVED A GRATIFICATION.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Monday morning, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, when the examination of Buldhar Khan was proceeded with.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Hearn, prosecuted, and Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Abraham, defended the accused.

In the course of the cross-examination Mr. Anstey called the attention of his Lordship to the fact of a Khandeish magistrate, Mr. Pollen, who was to give evidence, being present in Court, and asked that he might be ordered to leave.

Mr. Ferguson—This gentleman, my Lord, has nothing to do with the case.

His Lordship—He must leave the Court, Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson—But he has nothing to do with the case.

His Lordship—As to whether he is to remain or not is entirely in my discretion, and I order him to leave. There will be reasons apparent by and bye why I do so. I order that no one connected with the magistracy of Khandeish shall be present during the hearing of the case.

Mr. Anstey said the gentleman to whom he referred had to do with the case.

His Lordship—I order that any magistrate who has any power in Khandeish leave the Court. The gentlemen of the jury will presently see the reason why I make the order.

Mr. J. R. Sandford was then examined. He said—I am Local Funds Engineer in Khandeish. The accused was an overseer under me and had charge of the building of the dhurrumsala at Bhosawul. The original estimate was Rs. 45,000, but only a part was constructed at a cost of Rs. 22,000. A man named Rahim Cassim was the contractor. He was a man of no capital. The moneys were paid to contractors in advance from the treasury on the order of the overseer in charge of the work. I remember the accused being sick and going on leave some time in March. He was kept at Dhoolia by the doctor longer than he intended to stay. He remained at my house. I do not know for how long, for I was away from Dhoolia when he came back. He was too ill to work when at my house. There was no one in charge of his duties in his absence. He kept the usual account books in his office in Marathi. The signature in the book before me is Mr. Howett's. (Book put in.) I cannot say to which work it refers, as it is in Marathi. All the books before me are office books of the defendant. I believe I signed a few of the books during the defendant's absence. The person who signs the entry for the date satisfies himself that the balance is correct. Most likely I went to the defendant's tent when I was at Maroon. I suppose the defendant had a cash-box there used for Government purposes. I cannot say if the cash-box was in the tent. I suppose it was, as that was its proper place. I do not recollect opening the cash-box: I had no occasion to do so. I do not know what balance there was in it. I do not recollect having seen any memoranda or slips of paper of money owing by Rahim to the accused.

Here Mr. Ferguson asked the witness whether the defendant ever told him anything as to any money owed him by the contractor.

Mr. Anstey—I object to such a leading question. I never heard such treatment of a prisoner in my life.

Mr. Ferguson—I did not intend to be unfair.

The Judge—It is a question that should not have been attempted to have been put in a criminal case.

Mr. Ferguson—I did not intend to put a leading question.

The Judge—It is clearly contrary to all rules; it is leading, far too leading.

Mr. Anstey—If this gentleman was not a fair witness, if he was a witness anxious to convict, the answer would have been given, and it would have been too late to repair the damage.

Mr. Ferguson—Did he ever say anything to you on a certain subject?

The Judge—No question is to be put in a leading form.

Witness—I had no conversation as far as I can recollect about any balance. Witness continuing said the proper system is to pay for the work as it is executed, but we find it impossible in practice, so advances are made large and small. These advances have been made with my sanction. There was no limit to the amount of the irregular advances. These advances would be paid by the overseer out of any funds he had in hand. I cannot say that I have known Rs. 400 advanced on an irregular account, but I do not consider it an unusual amount to advance. I never gave any instructions to my subordinates as to how these irregular advances were to be made, at least as far as I remember, or how the accounts were to be kept. Books of course were necessarily kept. The book produced is one of the books kept by the prisoner. (Book put in.) When an advance was made from a balance in hand, I should not look for an entry of the advance. (The entry was here read of Rs. 50 an advance.) Witness went on to say that that was specially sanctioned. No one without sanction of the Collector could make a *permanent* transfer of funds for work to that of another. There is no rule to prevent an overseer making a temporary advance for cash in hand to a sanctioned work. The Collector's sanction is necessary in the regular way, but in the irregular way it is not. I should expect a memorandum to be kept of irregular advances. I never distinctly sanctioned the practice and never forbade it, and I knew it existed. It was done as service to the contractor. These sums were for temporary accommodation, and were repaid when a regular payment was made to the contractor. The irregular advance would decidedly be wiped off by the next payment, and I do not know an instance in which it has not been done. The memoranda would be destroyed when the money was repaid. The letters produced are in the handwriting of the accused, and I received them from him on the 27th April 1870 and 1st May. (The letters referred to work done and advances made.) I remember the dhurrumsala work being taken from Rahim. The Bhosawul dhurrumsala is the largest dhurrumsala, and cost more than any work we have constructed yet. It is our show-work.

Mr. Ferguson here put another question as to whether the work was well or ill done, but his Lordship would not permit the question to be put as being contrary to all rules of evidence.

Witness—Rahim was discharged and taken on again.

Cross-examined—I took him on again in order to enable him to discharge his then balance of Rs. 2,000, but he has not yet done so. The whole I think is still owing. In my conversations with him he never made any mention of a 5 per cent. demand made upon him by Mr. Hewett or any one else, or any exaction of any kind. During the whole of my official and personal intercourse with Mr. Hewett I have never found him wanting in integrity or personal fitness for his trust. I remember offering bail for the prisoner after he had been confined in a cowshed for fourteen or fifteen days after his arrest. My bail was from the first refused, Campbell refused it, and Mr. Ashburner was in Court. Mr. Ashburner said nothing loud enough for me to hear. The young man was at that time visibly suffering from sickness brought on by his confinement in the cow-house. Dr. Bainbridge, the doctor of the gaol, seeing his condition offered to become bail and was admitted. Nothing that has happened since the arrest has disqualified the defendant's fitness for his situation. I am executive engineer and head of the department, and the immediate superior of Mr. Hewett, but I was not taken into the confidence either by Mr. Ashburner or Mr. Campbell as to any enquiries preliminary to the arrest. I was never told to call upon him to produce his books or answer any questions that might be put to him. I have never found any irregularities in the prisoner's accounts or had any reports to that effect. When it was rumoured these enquiries were to be made he went with me to Mr. Ashburner and offered the fullest explanation. That was on the 24th or 25th of November. He was arrested on the 30th. Mr. Ashburner said that there was no necessity for him (Mr. A.) to see the accounts, but that they would be called for if necessary. That was all I heard; the defendant came away with me. The letter produced is written by Mr. Ashburner. (Letter produced.)

Mr. Anstey—I will read this on account of the familiar style, if for nothing else—

My dear Mr. Hewett,—We want your accounts connected with the works under your charge. This will perhaps put you to some inconvenience, but it cannot be helped. Please give the bearer, the chief constable of Julgaum, the whole of your duftars and accounts and memoranda of every description.—Yours, very truly, L. Ashburner.

The witness went on to say—I received this letter in answer to a communication I made to Mr. Ashburner:—

Amalnair, 24th Nov. 1870.

My dear Sandford,—I have got your letter of yesterday forwarding a petition of your carkoon by express, I am sorry to observe in your letter a disposition to support the complaint of your carkoon, by an irregular appeal to me. There was nothing in his complaint that required any immediate interference. He had already appealed to me direct which reached me before your letter, and you now send me another letter in a form which will be taken by the whole of your office to indicate that you take a particular interest in the complaints of your subordinates. For goodness sake don't fall into the mistake that has ruined Captain Thomson; he used to write me dozens of letters in exactly the form of yours. He was willing and ready to give every assistance in the enquiry. Only let it be before yourself, don't let Pitchard interfere, or don't let the foreman interfere, now, dust consider which is most likely, a couple of men like the Mamlutdar of Erondole and Dhoolia to lay themselves open to a criminal charge, in a matter in which they are not *personally interested*, or your carkoon to have made a deposition before them which his friends after wards induced him to retract, and which his friends after wards induced him to retract, and to make the complaint of extortion which he has done. I may say there is hardly a criminal case tried in which any man of importance is concerned in which similar complaints are not made. It is the commonest dodge of the vakeels to throw discredit upon evidence which is likely to be damaging. You ask me not to let the Mamlutdar of Dhoolia interfere because he is your subordinate, but the same may be said of every native official in the province, they are all your subordinates in the sense that they co-operate in Local Fund works.

Show me that he is abusing his power, or in any way acting improperly, and I will take the enquiry out of his hands *immediately*; but to do so to a man who is only obeying his orders in carrying out a disagreeable and invidious duty, and that merely because a carkoon states that he has been ill-treated, would be to do him a great injustice and to frustrate the very object I have in view. I beg of you—I even entreat you—not to take up this matter as a personal one; if there has been rascality in the department it is better that we should find it out for ourselves than have it discovered by others; if there has been rascality, do you suppose that any proceedings of the Mamlutdar of Dhoolia or Erondole will ever make it appear that there has been fraud—why should you imagine your people to be immaculate? You know the Public Works Department are corrupt to a man. Why should your people who come from the same class be a bit better? Come over here and let us talk over the matter frankly and without reserve. We have important evidence which will I think be all that is required, but I want your personal assistance in measuring up work, and I want you to give over the impression which your action in this case must have had on your subordinates that you are prepared to support them. I am quite aware that you had no such intention, but when they see you sending a complaint against the Mamlutdar by *express*, and hear that you have asked me not to allow the Mamlutdar of Dhoolia to interfere, you will have great difficulty in persuading them of the fact.—Yours very sincerely,

L. R. Asiburner.

Witness continued—The general rule in my department is that the accounts are kept in Marathi, though some are in English, but in the overseers' department all are kept in Marathi. I do not read Marathi; neither does the defendant. I have spoken of the difficulty the defendant must have been under in signing accounts that he could not read. I told the defendant at one time that it would be better to send some of the men out to work instead of keeping them in the office. The appointment of his carkoon is vested in myself. The defendant had no office but his own tent, which was not supplied by Government, but out of his own private money. I believe I have not received a subpœna at all to appear for the prosecution, but I was examined before Mr. Campbell for the prosecution. I was subpœnaed on behalf of the defendant to appear in this Court. That was served upon me on the 28th of January. On the following day Mr. Ashburner forwarded a telegram to me he had received from the Under-Secretary with the letter produced:—

Dear Sandford,—Can you explain this? Have you or has Mr. Hewett reported to Government that you are not to go to Bombay?—Yours truly,

J. D. Sandford, Esq. L. Ashburner.

The telegram from the Under-Secretary stated—"Sandford's attendance is required in Hewett's case."

Re-examined—I believe I was examined on all the charges. I was not called for the prosecution to attend at these Sessions. I only know I was telegraphed for from the telegram I have just put in. The telegram came in a letter from Mr. Ashburner which I have given you. Mr. Ashburner gave me no directions; he simply enclosed that telegram. I cannot say if there was any other place but a cowshed in which the defendant could have been put. The defendant was appointed as Local Funds overseer by Mr. Ashburner at my suggestion. I had no power to appoint overseers without Mr. Ashburner's sanction. In the question of bail being refused the charge was forgery and criminal breach of trust. The defendant went to Mr. Ashburner and offered to show his books. At that time I believe no definite complaint had been lodged. In May I took possession of Rahim's papers and books, and from that time he has not had them in his possession. There was no list taken of them. They are now in Mr. Campbell's possession. I did not hand them over; they were handed over with the defendant's papers and books. I was present when orders were given to put the witnesses under surveillance, when there was an adjournment for fifteen days. I do not know the reason for that: I heard none assigned.

Mr. Ferguson—You don't know the reason?

His Lordship—He says he does not know; people sometimes act without any reason.

Witness—I was much pleased with the dhurrumsala. It was my pet work. I was pleased with the measurements. When I say I was satisfied with the work I speak as to the quality. I believe a very serious mistake was made as to the quantity of the work.

By the Jury—It is true that the practice prevails in the Public Works or Local Funds Departments to advance moneys to contractors before the work has been done. In the case of the dhurrumsala the work done was about Rs. 4,000. The measurements were taken by the defendant and another overseer. Before commencing any work the amount has to be sanctioned. The amount sanctioned in this case was Rs. 22,000. That amount was available to be spent on the work when the work was commenced. If an order had been drawn on the Mamlutdar it would no doubt have been met. I do not know any reason why it should have been taken from the defendant's treasury. Assuming Rs. 400 was advanced it was proper to advance it himself. I was in Julgaum when he was in Dhoolia, and I was dissatisfied at the slowness of the work, which I found was occasioned by defendant's illness. That accounts for the expression in one of my letters.

Bulwuntrao Rowjee, recalled, said—There is no entry, debit or credit, for the month of May for Rs. 400. I keep the local funds and Government funds—I keep the imperial funds. The funds are put together. But there are different accounts.

Cross-examined—I do not know whether defendant could draw upon other treasuries besides mine.

Mr. Ferguson said that this was the case for the prosecution, but there were two witnesses which were called for the prosecution which his learned friend might cross-examine.

Mr. Anstey said that he would do so.

Mahdeorw Ramchunder in cross-examination said—He was examined before Mr. Campbell on the 9th of January at Julgaum. He was employed to write the accounts of the sepoys for five or three months. The books were kept under Rahim's direction. Witness was kept under police surveillance for seven or eight days. Was in custody for six days, two days on the road, and five or six days at Oomerkhaira. We six witnesses were sent on from village to village by Sheesgeer Babarao and designated as peripatetic guards of sep

SIR WILLIAM GREY, K.C.S.I.

(Indian Mirror.)

Looking back to the thirty-one years of his service in India, Sir William Grey's life appears singularly uneventful for one who has risen so well. His arrival is dated the 27th December 1840; his first appointment, as assistant to the magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, 1st August 1842. We next find him assistant at Pubna, with powers of a joint-magistrate, 28th August 1843; then assistant at Moorshedabad 15th April 1844. On the 13th November 1844 he was made officiating magistrate of Dinagepore; and this was the last office he held which brought him into direct contact with the people. On the 22nd September 1845 he became private secretary to the President in Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, during the absence of Lord Hardinge on the frontier. On the 18th December 1847 he obtained the post of under secretary to the Government of India, in the Home and Financial; on the 11th October 1848 in the Foreign Department. For a short time he was again private secretary, and left that situation to join the Bank of Bengal as secretary and treasurer on the 1st May 1851. On the 1st May 1854 he became Secretary to the Government of Bengal, then formed under the first Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Halliday. On Sir Frederick's resignation, after the five years' prescribed period of tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship, Mr. Grey was promoted to the Secretariat of the Government of India in the Home Department, 6th April 1859; and thence on to the Supreme Council, as an ordinary member, on the 23rd April 1862. He left the Council to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 23rd April 1867. On the 23rd April 1872, his proper term will expire, so that his Honor anticipates his proper time for retirement by a twelve month, to the no small regret of his admirers, and they are many. With the exception of the Bank of Bengal, Sir William's predecessors filled the very same offices, as those we have enumerated, before reaching the Lieutenant-Governorship; and the course of their preferment, from the Bengal to the Government of India offices, had become so well established as the procedure for the development of the secretary of the province into its Lieutenant-Governor, that its omission in the case of the present able secretary in the Judicial Department is a serious blow to the expectations of the Bengal Civil Service.

It will be seen that Sir Willian Grey's actual knowledge of the country, that is to say such knowledge as a personal acquaintance, with the people only can afford, is limited to three years, and that for twenty-seven years all that he has seen of the interior has been during the rapid journeys made as member of Council between Calcutta and Simla, and the brief tours to Beerbhoom, Cachar and Assam since he assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship. But for years past, Bengal has been secretariat-ridden through every department and detail of the administration; and given as a supposition that Bengal was so to continue, at least through the time Sir William Grey remained, it is impossible to name a man who could have more admirably succeeded as a Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor's familiarity with routine is perfect, and to this is owing the capacity he has shown in getting through the enormous quantity of work which falls to the lot of the Lieutenant-Governor. His industry and application are marvellous; and unless some radical change is to take place in the constitution of the Bengal Government, it will be difficult to obtain men of sufficient mental as well as physical stamina, to stand the tremendous wear and tear involved in the five years drudgery of the Lieutenant-Governor.

With the thorough drilling which Sir William has given to himself in the mechanical portion of the administrative duties of his high office, it is rare to find associated the self-respect and independence of character which have marked his public conduct on all important occasions. His disapproval of the income tax from the beginning, his resistance to the imposition of the local cess upon particular classes of the community, his fearless advocacy of the claims of mass-education, his persistent support of such noble institutions as the presidency and medical colleges, against the narrow-minded obstructiveness of the financial clique, have endeared him to the people of Bengal. A true Englishman in the genuine benevolence of his character, his keen sympathy for the poor and suffering, and hearty co-operation for its relief. With few of the qualities of a first rate administrator, he has displayed singular strength of will, and an unselfish indifference to the consequences of his public acts, which indicate a consciousness of rectitude as part of his character.

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW VOLUME *

Mr. Swinburne has written many foolish and febrile things; he has occasionally outraged good taste; and he has frequently descended to that aimless mystification which is the mere jargon of modern poetry; but no man will deny him the possession of true poetic genius, and of a sincere and earnest sympathy with every form of political liberty. It is no wonder that in the present darkness of the world—when the nations which ought to lead civilization are busy only with the barbarism of mutual slaughter—he should turn with anxious and passionate eyes to seek for a new light in the East, and rejoice to find on the far horizon a glimmering of the dawn. The new day that is coming, he tells us, is that of the great Republic—a democratic federation of all the countries of the world; and the "Songs before Sunrise" are sent forth to herald it. There are to be no more tyrannies, of Czar or of Emperor, of Throne or of Republic will go hand in hand to raise up the oppressed; and war will no longer be the sport of Kings, making a cockpit out of a rained Continent. And who is to be the leader of this great Revolution—who is to guide the nations out of their slough of feudalism? Not France; for she is yet drunken with the wine of her sins and the Empire; and time alone can give her absolution for her slaying of Rome. Not Germany, for she has but now awakened from her dreams to find her old strength returning to her, and her eyes are as yet dazed. Not England, who would fain sleep still, having slept for two hundred years. In this night of nations it is Italy, who perceives on the eastern heights "A song too loud for the lark," and "a light too strong for a star." It is Italy, the mother of Republics, who is again to come forward and lead Europe towards the new day. From beginning to end of this book Mr. Swinburne has but admiration and love for Italy; and whenever he writes of her he writes his best. The poem called "The Eve of Revolution," he passes in review the nations of the earth; and in coming towards Italy, he cries

Ah heaven, bow down, be nearer! This is she,
Italia, the world's wonder, the world's care,
Free in her heart and fair in her hands to free.
And lovelier than her loveliest robe of air,
The earth hath voice, and speech is in the sea,
Sounds of great joy, too beautiful to bear;
All things are glad because of her, but we
Most glad, who loved her when the worst days were,
O sweetest, fairest, fit-t,
O flower, when times were worst,
Thou hadst no stripe wherein we had no share.
Have not our hearts held close,
Kept fast the whole world's rose?
Have we not seen thee as thee at heart whom none would wear?
First love and last love, light of lands,
Shall we not touch thee full-blown with our lips and hands?

It is an old dream—this of the Universal Republic. From time immemorial men have been accustomed to sketch it out on the horizon which includes the visible world; but it has never come any nearer. It was the light that heralded the day, the day never broke. Many men still wait for its coming, and the vague possibility of it has made passionate politicians out of poets; while other men, regarding it as a delusion, have turned in despair to hew in pieces the present state of things, not caring to tell us for what we should strive. It is not a time for singing, says Mr. Carlyle; it is a time for getting rid of delusions. But the poet who conjures us in the name of this vague Republic, if he cannot bring that immediately near, at least believes that he sees the way thither; and that is something. "La souveraineté de tous sera toujours un droit," George Sand once said, "mais l'établir ne sera pas l'affaire d'un jour." It is enough for him that we know—or believe that we know—the direction in which our efforts after freedom should tend; for it is these efforts which keep a nation alive and sweeten a man's faith in the world. The goal may be a delusion, but they at least are fact. One of the finest poems in Mr. Swinburne's new volume refers to the "cui bono" with which such dreams are often confronted—as if one were to ask the good of endeavours which cause generation after generation of men to go through pain and privation, without apparently bringing the Republic any nearer. There are pilgrims passing along a road; and the people ask them who is the lady of their love, that they pass singing. She is a Queen, they say, who has no gifts to give but "travail and bloodshedding and bitterer tears;" and when she bids them die, they die, and leave their labours to other hands; and they do not care if only she lives. When the people tell them that they and their labours will be forgotten, they comfort themselves with a bit of Pantheistic theory:

—And these men shall forget you.—Yea, but we
Shall be a part of the earth and the ancient sea,
And heaven-high air august, and awful fire,
And all things good; and no man's heart shall beat
But some what I is it of our blood once shed,
Shall quiver and quicken, as now in us the dead
Blood of men slain and the old man's heart's desire
Plants in their fiery footprints our fre h feet.

Pantheism, we are given to understand, will be the religion of the Republic which is to come; and we should have been better pleased if Mr. Swinburne, in sketching out the creed of the future, had erred less in shocking the feelings of those who in the meantime believe something else. Here, however, is the last word which the world has to say to the goodly company of Republican apostles, and the answer of those—

—Pass on then and pass by us and let us be,
For what light think ye to see?
And if the world fare better will ye know?
And if man triumph who shall seek you and say?
—Enough of light is this for one life's span,
That all men born are mortal, but not man:
And we men bring death lives by night to sow,
That man may reap and eat and live by day.

For the present glimpse of Republicanism in Europe Mr. Swinburne has scarcely a word. He has not forgiven France for her submission to the Empire, the poison of which has not yet been expelled from her system. Nor is the recollection of her dealings with Rome effaced; and here we find a protest, nobly worded, against the condonation extended by Mrs. Browning, who had not seen Aspromonte—

Erred once, in only a word,
The sweet great song that we heard
Poured upon Tuscany, erred,
Calling a crowned man royal
That was no more than a king.

Sea eagle of English feather,
A song bird beautiful-souled,
She knew not them that she sang;
The golden trumpet that rang
From Florence, in vain for them, sprang
As a note in the nightingales' weather
Far over Fiesole rolled.

Indeed, there have been jealousies between Republics ere now; and Mr. Swinburne will have no Republican Federation which is not led by Rome. He calls Mazzini, to whom the book is dedicated, to witness that he, the poet, saw and recognised in Rome "the world's banner-bearer, who shall cry the Republican cry." As yet, the hands of Italy and of Rome are tied; but there is still that light in the east. The nations are groaning in darkness; but the dawn approaches. And on the eve of this great revolution, Mr. Swinburne calls to the countries of Europe to awaken, and be stirred by the noblest traditions of their past. To the England that produced Milton and Cromwell, he cries—

O thou, clothed round with raiment of white waves
Thy brave brows lightening through the grey wet air,
Town, hulled with sea-sounds of a thousand caves,
And lit with sea-shine to thine inland lair,
Whose freedom clothed the naked souls of slaves,
And stripped the muffled souls of tyrants bare,
O, by the centuries of thy glorious graves,
By the live light of the earth that was thy care,
Live, thou must not be dead,
Live; let thine armed head
Lift itself up to sunward and the fair
Daylight of time and man,
Thine head republican
With the same splendour on thine helmless hair
That in his eyes kept up a light
Who on thy glory gazed away their sacred sight.

Whatever be the political value of the aspirations expressed in this volume, there can be no doubt of the sincerity of the poet, or of the glow, and fire, and music of the stanzas in which his appeals are couched. Apart from errors of judgment and taste, the book leaves on the mind the impression of an earnest and passionate voice, full of faith in the message it proclaims, and powerful with the reasonance of a true lyrical cry. Perhaps it announces a day which will never break. Perhaps the light that dwells along the horizon is phantasmal, giving no indication of the dawn. But so long as it remains there, it will be "all a wonder and a wild desire;" and men will turn longing eyes towards it; and some, at least, will believe that sunrise is near.—*Daily News*, Jan. 16.

THE GERMAN RULE IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The *Moniteur Officiel* of the (German) General Government of Lorraine, published at Nancy, contains in its impression of Thursday, Jan. 12, the following order:—

We, William, King of Prussia, order the following for the General Government of Alsace and Lorraine:—Art. 1. Whoever shall join the French will armies be punished by confiscation of his present and future property and banishment for ten years. Art. 2. The sentence follows upon the order of our Governor-General, which three days after it has been published in the official portion of the *Gazette* of the Governor-General, will have all the effect of a legal decision, and is to be carried into execution by the civil and military authorities. Art. 3. Every payment and transfer which shall afterwards be made to the condemned will be considered void. Art. 4. Every disposition of his property or of portions of the same whether to come into effect during his lifetime or after death, which the condemned shall make after the issue of this decree is null and void. Art. 5. Whoever shall desire to leave his place of residence must obtain a written permit from the Préfect, to whom he must give notice of object. Whoever shall absent himself from his dwelling for more than eight days will be legally considered to have joined the French armies. This supposition will be sufficient for his condemnation. Art. 6. The Préfects are to adopt means for keeping and controlling a list of all males. Art. 7. The receipts from the confiscation are to be paid into the account of the General Government. Art. 8. Returning from banishment is punishable in accordance with the penalty laid down by Art. 33 of the Penal Code. Art. 9. This order comes into force on the day of its publication.

Given at our Head-quarters at Versailles, on the 15th of December, 1870.

(Signed) William.

Von Bismarck.
Von Roon.

THE BATTLES NEAR LE MANS.

A visit to the scene of the late fighting before Le Mans is described by the *Times* correspondent, who writes from the head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Montfort le Rotrou, under date of the 12th inst. He went out to discover what had been accomplished the previous day.—The French were driven from their positions in the woods opposite Connerre. The 22nd division had not been able to follow them far. With the view of putting himself more immediately on their traces, the Grand Duke crossed the river, and ascended the opposite rang, which had been the scene of the combat of the 11th, while the 22nd Division extending still further to the right, pressed upon their rear. The writer says:—

"We had scarcely begun to ascend the hills and enter the woods when we came upon the signs of yesterday's fight. It was not until we had crossed the ridge and were passing through the woods which clothe its opposite slopes that we perceived how hot the fighting must have been yesterday evening. The position in the hands of a few resolute men would have been almost impregnable; the thick underwood was traversed by deep narrow lanes, affording admirable cover for men, while steep banks and deep ditches gave every facility for concealment and urprise. Since I have been campaigning with sthe German armies I have not seen any more conclusive evidence of the utter incapacity of the French levies for partisan warfare, or, indeed, any other kind of warfare, than this scene presented; that an inferior force should have driven them out of it is as if they had been sheep, and should now be able to advance with impunity along the narrow lane, which afford the only means of traversing the difficult country, has struck their enemies with astonishment. There can be no doubt that had these forests been filled with Red Indians or New Zealanders the German army would have been much heavier. Whatever may be said of the Imperial armies, or those first Republican troops who at the outset inspired many with hope, these two days' fighting have made it plain to us that the last raw levies are utterly contemptible from a military point of view, and are far inferior to anything professing to be an organised army with which the Germans have yet come into collision. It was painful to see them lying thickly scattered over the fields and open spaces like slaughtered sheep. Under the hedge-row of one small two-acre field I counted no less than 18 dead Frenchmen and only one German. There they lay, coiled up in ditches, stark in the midst of new wreaths, or half concealed by the thick brushwood, but all of one nationality. Evidently they had been taken at this point unexpectedly, either in flank or rear. Destitute of any officers of experience it is easy for the Germans to outmanœuvre them, to steal round through the thick wood without firing a shot or replying to the volleys which their enemies pour into the woods at random, and then from an unlooked-for direction to rain upon their victims a well-directed fire at close quarters, and, before they have recovered their surprise, to rush at them with that demoralising cheer which seems to strike terror into the hearts of the poor Mobile. Indeed, to judge from the corpses so plentifully strewn over this tract, the Mobiles did not even wait to be fired at. All the uniforms of the dead here, as at the battles near Orleans, were of the Line; and, except as a prisoner, the Mobile is a being rarely visible to the enemy. It was singular to look over these fields of snow, and see the traces of the fugitives, like innumerable hare tracks on a large scale traversing them in every direction; sometimes abruptly terminating in a pool of blood, where some wounded man had fallen, sometimes in a stiffened corpse, and sometimes converging to the only outlet, through which there had evidently been a simultaneous rush. Here were chassepots, greatcoats, and knapsacks thrown away in the moment of flight, thickly strewn; now and then a dead horse, but rarely, as neither artillery nor cavalry seemed to have been employed by the French. It is difficult to estimate their losses, as so many dead will lie for ever, perhaps, undiscovered in the woods. Never was there a country more perfectly adapted to guerilla warfare, and probably never again will M. de Cathelineau and his Vendean Francs-Tireurs have another such chance of covering themselves with glory, if it be true, as is reported, that he and his volunteers formed part of the defending force. We left the Head-quarters' Staff and recrossed the river to the high road to Le Mans, with the intention of following it if possible, to the latter town, which, it was rumoured, was in the possession of Prince Fre lerick Charles. There was still a battery of artillery posted upon a commanding ridge, and with the exception of the forposts, these were the last German troops in this direction. While here a party came with a group of 20 prisoners which they had just captured in the next village, and among them were two captains and a lieutenant of Mobiles. Some of the men seemed perfectly enchanted at finding themselves safely removed from their countrymen; one in particular went into ecstasies of joy, shaking hands with the German soldiers as if they were the intimate friends of his youth, and laughing immoderately. He professed himself quite ready to change sides. The column of prisoners I saw yesterday consisted of a whole battalion of 1,000 men, who laid down their arms and surrendered themselves with their officers, in woods from which they might easily have escaped. About four miles from Connerre we reached our outpost, and were assured that it would not be safe to go further along the high road as the position of Prince Frederick Charles is not exactly known. Along this road the French had retreated the day before yesterday, and it was strewn with provisions, frozen beef, and disabled carts. A collection of abandoned commissariate stores was piled under the sign-post, upon which appeared the appropriate name of the hamlet, 'La Belle Inutile.' We were assured that Montfort-le-Rotrou, which is connected with Pont de Gennes by a single street, was abandoned by the enemy, and ascended the steep and slippery street which leads into this picturesque old town. We found that the firing proceeded from the woods immediately outside the town. The 76th Regiment was entering the woods in skirmishing order, but apparently the enemy retreated, firing as the former advanced. Indeed, it seems that, either to give themselves courage or to frighten the enemy, it is their habit to fire furiously and in volleys even at a patrol of two or three men, so that one imagines that a hot fight is going on when really the noise is all on one side, and is merely a sign that they decline to fight, and are covering their retreat by volleys of useless musketry."

Recruiting is going on rapidly at Chatham. The 2nd battalion of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiments, which was considerably below its proper strength, has received a large number of recruits.

Mr. Anderson, who is about to marry Miss Garrett, has already a "medical woman" among his relations. His sister, Miss Anderson, is one of the female students at Edinburgh who have obtained admission to the medical school at that University.

Orleanism and Republicanism.—The Prince de Joinville has written a letter stating that, although he was accepted by General Chanzy and commissioned as a major, he was arrested by order of M. Gambetta, closely imprisoned for five days, and then sent to England via St. Malo.—*Globe.*

How to fire a Cannon.—The *New York Herald* says "Poquetaneck has a cannon built apparently by the rule of three, for it is constructed on so extremely liberal principles that a stranger is perplexed as to whether the place to load it is at the muzzle or the touch hole. And it goes off at both ends about equally. There was a wedding on Saturday night, and the young men of the place thought to celebrate the nuptial rites by discharging the ancient arquebuse. They loaded it, and built a boudre on the touch-hole, but could not persuade it to be discharged. Finally, one John McManus applied his eye to the vent, and that brought it. Likewise the eye and some small portions of human epidermis."

* *Songs Before Sunrise.* By Algernon Charles Swinburne. London: Ellis, King-street, Covent-garden.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.
Agencies:
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee,	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
2 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 1 to 3 ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.	TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.	TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.	

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.
J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

F. F. COOPER.—FITZGERALD HOTEL & REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (next to the Synagogue). Good ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c., of the very best Brands. A First-class BILLIARD TABLE on the premises. Charges moderate.

TO LET, Private Apartments called "THE TOWER," with separate entrance. Apply to F. F. COOPER, at the above Hotel.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room, and Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, FORBES STREET, FORT, Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—splendidly finished now.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Superior Management. H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL. (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

PER P. & O. STEAMER.

200 DOZENS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES MUST BE SOLD.

BADHAM & Co.

By Appointment,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs...	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... "	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... "	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Indian Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. " ...	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ... "	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders ... "	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched ... "	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	... ...	20	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	... ...	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Front Studs	per set ...	5	
Solitaires	per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels...	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS. Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches ...	...	50

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c., varying in price from ... ... 5 to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags... ... ... 5½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps	1½, 2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ...	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon	14	0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon ... ... Ex. quality ditto	10 12	0 0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shagpoo—Brahmin" (soft), "Cantab" Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot," Tyrol Hats ... ... Soft Felt Hats ... ... Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	7 8